

CONCERT IS FEEBLE

SEEMS TO HAVE SOMETHING THE MATTER WITH ITS WORKS.

CAN'T PREVENT WAR

OUT THE POWERS ARE GREAT ON INVENTING TERMS.

THEY TALK ABOUT "LOCALIZING"

WILL PUT GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDS TO THE CONFLICT.

Desperate Fighting at Arta and Milouza Pass, With Mixed Results—Decisive Battle Probably Imminent.

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London, April 19.—(7 p. m.)—In spite of the fact that the hostilities on the Greek frontier have caused but little excitement here, communications have been in progress all day long between the foreign office and Rome, France, and Athens.

It is reported tonight that among the other matters considered is the expediency of ordering the international fleet to leave Cretan waters and to go in the direction of Salonica and the Dardanelles, to watch the fighting, with a view to the localizing it, if necessary, by naval intervention. Should this suggestion, which is understood to emanate from the Italian foreign office, be acted upon, it is probable that only half the fleet of foreign warships would be withdrawn for such a purpose, the other half remaining to continue the Cretan blockade.

DOCTORS DISAGREE.
There is said to be a sharp difference of opinion between the military powers, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Germany, and the maritime powers, Great Britain, France and Italy, as to the most expedient and least violent methods of compelling a cessation of hostilities should this result not be reached by the exercise of diplomatic pressure at Athens and Constantinople. The likelihood is that the force to be employed by Europe, if a resort to force becomes necessary, would be by sea, as the contingencies of military intervention might be more serious than the hostilities now in progress.

QUIT AND CALL IT SQUARE.
It is reported at the foreign office that the communications received here from the Marquis de Salisbury, after his interview with Queen Victoria at Nice, support the theory that the British government is using its utmost energy to persuade both the combatants to make a cessation of the conflict at the stage which it has now reached. M. Hanotaux, who received the Greek minister to France today, is understood to have assured him that while France could not tolerate the indefinite prolongation of war, and would never consent to any essential modification of the existing territories of Greece and Turkey, she would continue for the present her policy of non-intervention, except so far as intervention might be necessary to prevent the spread of the contest to other combatants.

ON THE FRONTIER.
The situation on the frontier has not, according to the latest advices, been materially modified today. Both the Turks and the Greeks are resting from the tremendous exertions of Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The troops of Edhem Pasha were half dead with fatigue and hunger when the firing slackened last night. Most of them flung themselves down where they stood, on the backs of their arms. The Turkish commander-in-chief yesterday decided to allow his army to rest today.

As details come in it becomes more and more apparent that the fighting in Milouza Pass was of the most stubborn and savage character. The Turks fought like devils, and the Greeks resisted in the spirit of their ancestors.

GREEKS BEST MARKSMEN.
The most inexcusable fact in connection with the whole engagement was the comparatively small number of killed. All special correspondents agree to this. The Turks appear to have fired as wildly as their rifles at Milouza Pass as they did at Arta, where the fighting consisted of an artillery duel between the rival batteries on each side of the river, lasting about four hours in the afternoon. There they fired only one out of five shots with any effect. The Greeks, whose marksmanship was very much superior. The Turkish losses at Arta are believed to have been very heavy. On the Greek side there was not a man killed.

Later (9 p. m.) General Smolentz, commander of the force in command of 14,000 Greeks at Revena, not far from Tyravos, northwest of Larissa. At this point Edhem Pasha, closely pressed, was nearly taken prisoner. His plan was to force the passage of Revena, to enter the plain of Larissa, and to cut off the retreat of the Greek army with his cavalry and thus take Larissa without resistance. But this plan was defeated. General Demopolis, at the head of one Greek division, forced the Turkish line at Boughazi, close to Tyravos, and General Mavrometakis broke through at Koniskos. The two generals united their troops near Damasi.

ATHENS REJOICES.
The news of this success at Revena and of the imminent fall of Preveza has changed the dismay caused at Athens by the loss of Milouza into the wildest rejoicing. The latest advices tonight are that the Greek troops are advancing to re-occupy their positions at Milouza and at Gritzovoli, the latter of which it is alleged, was abandoned owing to a misunderstanding by the general in command, who interpreted as an order to retreat what was really intended as an order to advance.

Captain Tegaroli, who was wounded at Gritzovoli, shot himself in order to avoid falling into the hands of the Turks.

The Greeks report that the Turks lost 7,000 killed and wounded at Revena, but this estimate is probably excessive.

WATCHES THE WAR

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY TAKES AN ACTIVE INTEREST.

Sherman Comes Over to the White House

and President and Secretary Discuss the War in its Relations to American Citizens Resident in the Disturbed Regions and American Interests Generally—Measures Taken For an Effective Naval Squadron in the Eastern Mediterranean—Despatches From Minister Terrell.

Washington, April 19.—The president is taking an active interest in the struggle between the Greeks and Turks.

Secretary Sherman came over to the White House this morning and the president immediately left all other business to confer with his premier on the subject. Secretary Sherman previously had a long talk with Mr. Angell, who, being about to start for Turkey the latter part of May is naturally deeply concerned in the developments in that turbulent quarter.

None of Mr. Terrell's telegrams so far received verify the assumption that he has undertaken the protection of the Greeks resident in Turkey, and it is now believed that the basis was a misinterpreted cablegram. On the whole, the authorities are glad that the report is not supported, for, though such a request could not well be declined, it is remembered that our ministers in China and Japan, and the state department as well, became involved in a mess when they undertook the protection of the Chinese and Japanese, through the killing of several Japanese students, and there is always risk that trouble may follow the assumption of such responsibility.

Admiral Selfridge has called the secretary of the navy a request to have the cruiser Cincinnati, now at Mersine, under orders to come home, remain on the Mediterranean station for a time. She was to be relieved by the Raleigh, but Secretary Long has given instructions that both ships shall remain there. This will give Admiral Selfridge a fleet of five ships, the San Francisco, the Minneapolis, the Marblehead, the Cincinnati and the Raleigh, a number sufficient to ensure the adequate protection of all American interests in southern Europe, in the opinion of the navy department.

NO DECLARATION OF WAR

Moustapha Bey Says the Combatants are Only Jockeying, as Yet.

Washington, April 19.—The Turkish minister, Moustapha Bey, has communicated with Secretary Sherman on the status of the Turkish-Greek conflict. He officially informed the American secretary of state of the termination of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece, and of the attitude of offense which Turkey had been compelled to take by reason of the aggressive course of Greece. It was expressly made known, however, that no declaration of war had been issued. Until this official step is taken the hostilities along the frontier are regarded in the light of preliminary movements, designed to secure strategic positions, but not constituting war, as contemplated by a formal declaration of war. Until this declaration is made the United States government is not likely to give official recognition to the existing state of affairs by an announcement of neutrality, or such other steps as the authorities may regard as necessary to safeguard American interests.

The conflict continues to be the absorbing topic in official and diplomatic circles here. It is the attitude of offense taken by the Turks which has attracted the attention of the world, and it is generally admitted that its strength may not be anywhere near as large as thus set out, still there actually exists a military force beside which Greece is absolutely insignificant in numbers.

GERMAN ALLIES

In addition to this numerical superiority the war department experts say that the Turkish forces for some time have had the benefit of thorough training by a number of German army officers, the best drill masters in the world. At present the Turkish commander in chief, Edhem Pasha, has at his back one of the ablest strategists in all Europe, in the person of Lieutenant General Baron Colmar von der Goltz, a German officer "loaned" to Turkey by Emperor William. This officer is said to unite in himself all the qualities of a most fitted scholar and an experienced soldier. He participated in the war with Denmark, in the Franco-Prussian war and in the Austro-Prussian war. In all Europe, he is the author of three military books that are regarded almost as text books in the service. It is reported here that Baron von der Goltz is really the author of the plan of campaign under which the Turkish army is now fighting.

UNCLE SAM WILL TAKE NOTES.

The war department is preparing to collect all the technical information that may be derived from the military attack of the United States embassy at Rome, has already telegraphed the department for permission to go to Turkey to watch the progress of the war and the necessary permission will be given him, if he finds it desirable that some one should act in a like capacity with the Greek army, the department will probably send Major Dorel, military attaché at Vienna, to the scene.

TURKEY IS NOT COVETOUS

Powers Show a Disposition to Stand Off and Watch.

London, April 19.—The outbreak of hostilities on the Greek frontier caused but little sensation here. The permanent officials and the Turkish embassy have received no information beyond the fact that war has been declared. The correspondent of the Associated Press understands that Turkey has no idea of territorial conquest for she knows the powers would not sanction an advance to Constantinople. She probably will first attempt to capture Larissa, and then march on Thessaly and Pharnax. If these are captured Turkey could compel Greece to comply with the demands of the powers. The Turkish fleet, however, is still in the Dardanelles, where it is likely to remain as long as the Greeks continue active. It is reported that the powers, so far from blocking Greek ports, will even allow Colonel Vassos and his army to return to Greece if he desires to do so. In any case, the Greek would be able to harass Turkey at many points, besides keeping open the supply line for the Greek army.

A SECOND DISPATCH.

Another belated dispatch from Mr. Terrell was also given out at the state department. It bears date of Saturday, from Pera, the diplomatic suburb of Constantinople, and in it Mr. Terrell simply confirms the press reports of the initial stages of the breaking out of hostilities.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY IS PREPARED TO DO ALL THAT IS NECESSARY FOR PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INTERESTS.

Admiral Selfridge, the commander of the European squadron, consisting at present of four warships, all in the eastern Mediterranean, has been expediting an outbreak of hostilities, and from time to time has advised the navy department of the outlook. He is now under general instructions to look after American interests, and as a step has been made or is likely to be made in the immediate future, to give him precise directions as to his conduct. The movements of the vessels of the squadron will be left entirely to his discretion.

TRYING TO RECAPTURE.

Larissa, April 19.—(5 p. m.)—The Greeks have defeated the Turks at Revena, and two Greek brigades have entered Turkish territory in different directions and penetrated to Damasi, northeast of Zarkos. Another division is trying to flank the

(Continued on Second Page.)

IT COVERS COUNTIES

WATER SPREADS OUT FROM THE LOUISIANA BREAKS.

Situation at Biggs is Growing Worse and There is Still a Later Break Below It

From Which the Water is Spreading to Meet the Former Inundation—Relief Work Called for in Advance—New Orleans is Excited and It's no Trouble to Get Leave Subscriptions—News From all Flood Points.

Memphis, Tenn., April 19.—Another break in the levee on the Louisiana side is reported from a point twenty miles below Natchez, Miss. The details at this writing are meager, and the extent of the break cannot be learned.

The situation at Biggs, where the water is rushing through the crevasse in torrents, is growing worse. Madison parish is fast becoming inundated, and the water will extend to other parishes, destroying thousands of acres of newly planted crops.

NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION.

It is suggested that the president proclaim neutrality, now that war has begun between Turkey and Greece. The officials have looked into the precedents in such cases and have concluded that the conditions at present do not require the issue of such a notice.

The purpose of a neutrality proclamation is to guard American citizens against the consequences of infraction of the neutrality imposed upon nations not party to a war. It does not directly concern either of the belligerents, but is intended to warn American citizens that if they expose the peace to the conditions at present do not require the issue of such a notice.

TURKEY IS EXPECTED TO WIN.

The progress of hostilities is being watched with the keenest interest in military circles here. Already there has been a great demand for accurate maps of the scene of the first outbreak, and this has been responded to by the military information bureau by giving orders for the preparation of such a map as was issued during the war between Japan and China, a publication of great value to the study of war. It may be said that while the sympathies of the army officers are with the Greeks, they fully expect that the Turks will prevail in the end, if allowed to wage war untrammelled by the interference of the powers, and there are signs to indicate that such an arrangement has been reached by the principal military and naval powers of Europe as to make this possible. The war department experts say that Turkey, on paper, at least, has one of the most formidable armies in the world, and although it is generally admitted that its strength may not be anywhere near as large as thus set out, still there actually exists a military force beside which Greece is absolutely insignificant in numbers.

THE GLASSCOCK BREAK.

Natchez, Miss., April 19.—The first break on the Concordia parish front occurred on Sunday morning, when the Glasscock levee gave way. This levee is located about twenty-eight miles below the levee system of the parish. A large force of men were at work on the levee Sunday morning, raising and strengthening it, when suddenly the laborers saw the muddy water begin to bubble up at the lower end. Almost instantly the seething water tore a great hole through the embankment. The water rushed through at a great rate, and began spreading out in the lowlands adjacent. The catastrophe was not unexpected and its disastrous effects were in a measure discounted, as all the stock had been previously removed. The water from this break will inundate the lower part of the parish from Morville down to Brashton, covering a number of fine plantations. The flood from this crevasse will be met by the waters from the Biggs break north of here, covering a vast area. It will entail a vast amount of suffering to the people of the neighborhood and relief will have to be extended to them. The levee was twelve feet in height, and when the crevasse occurred the water on the front was between ten and eleven feet high against it, and four feet on the back, while the fall of the water running through it is from six to seven feet. Captain Derby, the United States engineer in charge of this district, and Assistant Engineer Hardie, went down to the break today, carrying fifty men with them for the purpose of trying to tie the ends of the break. Tonight the crevasse is reported to be from 300 to 1,000 feet wide and still caving. The river at Natchez has fallen two-tenths in the last forty-eight hours, but again shows a rising tendency. This city is fast filling up with flood refugees, and every effort will be made to care for them. Stock of all kinds continues to pour in by the steamboat loads. All the other levees near this city are in good shape, and little apprehension is felt for them.

TWO MORE BREAKS.

Vicksburg, April 19.—Midnight—Major J. H. Willard, United States engineer, has just received a dispatch from the master of the steamer Florence, ordered last night in Coon's Landing, La., to rescue flood sufferers, asking him to send all kinds of obtainable skiffs; that people are drowning and cannot be reached except with skiffs. Coon's Landing is about 20 miles from here. A dispatch received at midnight from Midwood saying that the water is rushing rapidly into the swamps of Tensas parish, which are inaccessible by steamer, and this dispatch aroused many apprehensions. Skiffs cannot be sent tonight.

RELIEF WORK HERE IS DEPENDING UPON PRIVATE CHARITY, UPON WHICH THE BURDEN IS DAILY HEAVY.

Thousands have arrived and thousands are yet to go, for the levees are covered with fugitives. Chairman Crayton of the colored relief committee says that 2,000 persons are in distress here.

Later—A dispatch from the Valley Route operator at Hayti, Miss., referring to the foregoing, says that a steamer at Coon's Landing is due to break in the levee there and that another has occurred opposite to Rodney. No details have been received. Boats cannot be sent before morning.

NEW ORLEANS IS UNEASY.

New Orleans, April 19.—The city has caught the fever of excitement and though the authorities insist that the line is well protected and no danger exists, the citizens held several mass meetings and urged action, pledging all the money needed. This has induced the board to build the temporary levee two feet higher, after having already provided for a temporary rise of two feet. A large force of men had been at work day and night on the upper levee and by tonight this extra caution was complete. Work will then be begun on the commercial section and two feet of sandbags added there by Tuesday night. The Carroll levee, about which most

GOOD POSITION TAKEN.

The design that the admiral has begun the disposition of his little squadron to meet the war epoch, was the receipt of a cablegram at the navy department today announcing the arrival of the United States cruiser Minneapolis at Syria.

This is an island in the Greek archipelago, lying at the foot of the Aegean Sea, where war has been actually going on for weeks; Athens, and the entrance to the Dardanelles, so that it is admirably selected, in the judgment of the department, as a place of observation and a base of action in either direction where an American warship may be needed.

The officials of both the state and navy departments, however, have little apprehension of ill treatment of Americans in either Turkey or Greece, which is regarded as about the only cause of friction. Possibly, at a late stage in the war, the conditions of the Turks are defeated, there may be rioting at Constantinople or some of the larger Turkish cities, but that is not feared at present.

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BULLETIN OF THE WICHITA DAILY EAGLE.

Wichita, Tuesday, April 20, 1897.

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Uncle Sam's Part of the War.
No Let-up to the Southern Floods.
Pessimistic View of Greece's Chances.

2. New Mexican Extradition Law.
Wheat Market on a Lull After Flight.
Baseball Season Opened.

3. K. of P. Grand Lodge Meeting.
Safe-Blowers at Benton.

4. Supreme Court Decides Chapman's Case.
More Trouble for German-Americans.
Butler's Pacific Railroad Bill.

5. The Greek engineers constructed a bridge at Pachyskalos to enable their troops to cross the river.

6. It is said that the Turkish forces attacking Revena numbered more than 10,000 men.

7. A second engagement occurred at Gritzavolia, where the Turks, according to the last reports received, were attempting to recapture that post from the Greeks.

8. Firing recommenced this morning between the Greeks and Turks at several points along the frontier. Colonel Manos, at the head of 25,000 Greek troops, has crossed the river Arakphos, on the frontier of Epirus, and is now entering that part of South Albania, after having driven back the Turkish advance posts.

9. The bombardment of Preveza was resumed at daybreak. The landing force had not then attacked the place.

10. A dispatch from the Greek headquarters at Larissa this morning said that three important positions were occupied near Milouza today by the Greek troops.

11. Prince Nicholas of Greece, the third son of King George, has been ordered to the front in command of the artillery.

12. During the day confirmation was received of the report that a large Greek force has crossed the river Arakphos.

13. The Greek battleship Spetzai took part in the bombardment of Preveza. Firing commenced at 5:30 a. m. today. A body of 700 Greek "insurgents" landed at Syrakos, Epirus, and is now marching on Filipika. Numerous other bands of Greek "insurgents" have entered Epirus.

14. A dispatch from Arta filed at 11:30 this morning announced that fighting continued between the Greeks and the Turks at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta and elsewhere in that vicinity. The Turkish batteries at Hamidieh and Pantocratoros were replying feebly.

15. The crossing of the river Arakphos by the Greek army under Colonel Manos, numbering about 25,000 men, was attended by severe fighting during which the Greek artillery batteries distinguished themselves. This Greek force is now in Epirus.

16. Dispatches from the front received here this evening said that the Turks in considerable force had been attacking Revena, not far from Tyravos, northwest of Larissa, which would indicate that the Greeks had not advanced far into the Damazi plain. It was added that the Turks were repulsed in Revena.

17. A still later dispatch, from Gritzavoli, said that the Turks had recaptured that place.

18. In the second engagement at Gritzavoli the Greek brigade commanded by General Mastropas was able to reform after giving way before the Turkish assault.

19. Another Greek brigade, under the command of General Mineopolis, is hurrying to reinforce General Mastropas.

20. While the incidents of the day along the eastern portion of the frontier have not been of notable importance, the situation in the Gulf of Arta and in the vicinity of the Albanian frontier has become more favorable for the Greeks.

21. The bombardment of Preveza was resumed at daybreak, with but feeble replies from the Turkish batteries at Hamidieh and Pantocratoros. The position of the Turks is untenable, and it is believed that the town will fall into the hands of the large Greek force in the vicinity, which is waiting for a commotion of the remaining batteries. The Greek battleship Spetzai has taken the lead in the bombardment.

22. By an order received at Preveza from Constantinople at noon today the Gulf of Arta was officially closed to all but Turkish ships.

23. Colonel Malonas, with 25,000 men, having crossed the Arakphos under the protection of the Greek artillery batteries, is now in Epirus, where, it is believed, his force is considerable in excess of the Turks.

24. It is reported here that a large body of Albanians, estimated at upwards of 20,000, who had crossed the Greek frontier, with the avowed intention of pushing to Larissa, have recrossed and are now ravaging Epirus. Arta is practically deserted. The mayor has transferred the public offices and official records to Koniskos.

25. **CROWDED EDHEM FASHA.**
London, April 19.—An Athens dispatch to the Daily Chronicle, dated midnight, says that General Smolentz, in command of the Greeks at Revena, has pushed Edhem Pasha towards Basha. The suspense is extreme. Everybody is waiting for the list of killed and wounded. Patriotic bankers and others have offered the government over a million pounds.

26. **MASSACRE FEARED.**
Athens, April 20.—(12 midnight.)—The Greeks have occupied several strategic positions around Damasi, including Viglia. Three thousand armed peasants have joined the troops. It is alleged that 2,000 Turks attacked Revena. It is feared that a massacre has taken place at Preveza during the bombardment.

27. **TURKISH POSTS SUFFER.**
Island of Corfu, April 19.—(Noon.)—The Greek troops as this dispatch is sent are advancing on Filipika, northwest of Arta. A detachment of 800 Greek troops is in readiness to land at Preveza, the Turkish fortification south of the entrance of the Gulf of Arta. The Turkish forces at that place have been almost completely destroyed by the bombardment of the Greek fleet. Many of the forts have been reduced to ashes.

28. **LAST FORT DESTROYED.**
Rome, April 19.—A dispatch to the Messagero from Arta says that the remaining Turkish fort at Preveza has been destroyed by the fire of the Greek warships, and that the position of the Turks is untenable. Four thousand Greeks, the dispatch adds, have been landed for the purpose of occupying Preveza.

29. A second dispatch to the same paper announces that 300 Albanians who started into Greece with the avowed intention of reaching Larissa have recrossed the frontier and are now ravaging Epirus.

30. **TRYING TO RECAPTURE.**
Larissa, April 19.—(5 p. m.)—The Greeks have defeated the Turks at Revena, and two Greek brigades have entered Turkish territory in different directions and penetrated to Damasi, northeast of Zarkos. Another division is trying to flank the

31. The Greeks report that the Turks lost 7,000 killed and wounded at Revena, but this estimate is probably excessive.

32. (Continued on Second Page.)

GREECE CANNOT WIN

IS THE OPINION OF EX-MINISTER SNOWDEN, A SYMPATHIZER.

IS TOO WEAK ALONE

DAY FOR THE BALKAN STATES TO ASSIST IS GONE BY.

THEY ARE NOW ROYALTY-RIDDEN

AND ALL BUT HOPELESSLY DOMINATED BY THE POWERS.

Greek Army Small and With Not the Best Equipment, While Grecian Finances are Deplorable.

Philadelphia, April 19.—Ex-Minister to Greece Snowden said today that he had recently received the following reply to a message sent to King George, approving the attitude assumed by that monarch:

"Hearty thanks for your approval. Precious to me. Have six powers against us."

Continuing, Mr. Snowden said:

"There never was so ill an opportunity as the present for Greece to have a conflict with Turkey. Up to two or three years ago an advance of the Greek army into Thessaly would have meant a general uprising of Roumania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Macedonia, and the overpowering of the Turks, for Roumania alone has a larger and better equipped army than the sultan."

"Now, however, the situation is very different. Roumania has practically abandoned its allegiance to Germany by having a Hohenzollern upon her throne; Bulgaria has almost become a Russian province, and Serbia's king is the son of a daughter of a Russian colonel; so that, unless the peoples of these countries act contrary to the influence of their leaders, there is not likely to be any combination against Turkey."

"The Turkish army, and no doubt will, drive the Greeks back over the frontier. The Turkish army outnumbered that of Greece two to one, and is better equipped."

"The entire army of Greece, including reserves, consists of about 80,000 troops, and I do not think it has been possible for them to have been equipped with the most modern munitions of war. Greece has no financial resources, and cannot sustain a protracted conflict. I very much fear she will be badly whipped, but I do not believe the powers will allow the sultan to overrun Greece, or to take possession of Athens."

TURK AND GREEK STRENGTH

Discussed by One Who Watched the Turkish-Russian War.

New York, April 19.—Colonel Francis V. Greene, U. S. A., retired, who was sent by this government to Russia during the last Turkish war to represent the war department at Washington, last night told of his observations of the Turkish army while in battle.

"The Turks are individually good fighters," said Colonel Greene. "They are fine soldiers, very obedient, fanatical in their religion, and fatalistic. The Turk fights up to a certain